INFORMATION TAKEN FROM A VOLUME

OF CONSULAR REPORTS. THE UNITED STATES' SHARE OF TRADE WITH

CUBA AND PORTO RICO-DESIRE FOR REC-IPROCITY IN OTHER ISLANDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 22.—Advance sheets of a part of the first volume of the forthcoming report on "Commercial Relations of the United States" are given to the press. These sheets comprise the annual reports of consular officers of the United States in the West Indies, several of which contain information of considerable present interest and importance. Among these is the report of Consul Hall, at San Juan, Porto Rico, which, although it was prepared more than a year ago, is the latest official statement from an American source giving a general view of the commerce of that island. The trade statistics given are for the calendar year 1805, and the figures are, therefore, of comparatively small value, except as they indicate the relative share of the United States in the imports of the island when it was a Spanish

In comparison with other countries the United States ranked first in the imports of coal, naval stores, petroleum and its products, fine glass and bricks, and fifth or sixth in worked stone, common bricks, and fifth or sixth in worked stone, common glass, porcelain and earthenware, with Germany and Spain in the lead. With the exception of wire and tinware, the United States was far behind England and Germany in the class of metals. For example, the imports of galvanized-fron roofing were large, and of this England furnished \$122,000 worth, and the United States only \$12.54 worth. Similar disprengations existed as to took worth. Similar dispreportions existed as to tools and hardware generally. In oils, chemicals and drugs the United States led every country except Spain. Of cotton manufactures the United States furnished only \$16,500 worth in 1895, which was insignificant as compared with like importations m Spain. Of the total importations of manu from Spain. Of the total importations of maintenance factures of flax, hemp and jute from the United States (\$18,900) no less than \$18,400 consisted of cordage, in which alone did this country make a respectable showing. England and Spain having virtual monopoly of the trade in fabri.s.

Of woollen goods and yarns the importations from the United States (\$1,290) were "as nothing compared with those from England and Spain. France and Spain had a monopoly in the import trade in silk and silk goods. After Spain the United States made a respectable showing with other nations in the schedule of imports of paper, books, etc., having furnished \$20,700 worth in 1893. In imports of wood and wood manufactures the United States, with a total of \$258,600 in 1895, was first. Canada stood second. Of machinery, car-riages, carts, etc., the United States furnished \$46,900 worth. In two items, scales and boilers, it was second to Great Britain and Germany. Of provisions, including meat and meat pro breadstuffs, dairy products, etc., the United States furnished \$1,331,800 worth, and, of course, stood first. British India furnished a large quantity

#### PORTO RICAN EXPORTS.

total exports to the United States from Porto Rico during the calendar year 1895 amounted to \$1.567,575, the principal items being: Sugar muscovado, \$891,460; sugar, centrifugal, \$372,730 molasses, \$285,000. The total imports from the United States the same year amounted to \$1,070,000. As compared with 1894, the total 'imports decreased \$406,000, and the total exports increased the same year and the total exports increased the same all indicate United \$357,000. The foregoing figures all indicate United States gold currency values. In view of recent events, the following paragraph from Consul Hall's report possesses historical as well as economic in-

I wish to call especial attention to the position occupied by the United States in reference to the volume of trade with this island, in comparison with that of other countries. Naturally, Spain is first, with the United States second, and this position has been the prevailing one for some years, showing that the natural tendency and gravitation of the trade of the island are toward the United States. With a more liberal tariff policy and less discrimination toward the United States, this trade could be largely augmented, and would become equal or superior to the volume of business transacted with Spain. The reciprocity relations with Spain, although only in existence for a short time, greatly increased the volume of trade between the island and the United States, and show what can be accomplished in this direction. The fact is, without the tariff the United States would becomposite nearly the whole of it.

Owing to the demoralization caused by the in-

Owing to the demoralization caused by the in surrection and the "indisposition" of the Spanish custom-house officials to furnish statistics of im-Cuba are exceedingly meagre, incomplete and un-satisfactory. In an undated report, which was received at the Department of State August 23.

constantly decreasing trade, both in the matter of imporis and exports. I have not encouraged merchants or manufacturers for some time past to push for new trade in Cuba, but have advised them to hold their old trade with close reins, because houses heretofore reliable would be compelled to close their doors if forced to liquidation. With the exception of iron ore, which is owned, mined and shipped by United States companies, exports have dwindled to the minimum, but about unne-tenths of all goes to the United States. I herewith inclose list of the same.

The merchants who expect to pay confine their purchases to the most absolute necessities and chiefly to provisions. People wanting anything outside of edibles are compelled to select from old stock. Should this island ever raturn to a condition of prosperity, commerce will find here empty shelves and drawers waiting for new stocks; and rust or fire has ruined the disused machinery. I regret that, owing to indisposition on the part of the custom-house officials in my district to furnish a list of imports for the last year, the same is omitted from this report.

# FIGURES FROM CURA

The statistics appended to Consul Hyatt's report show that the total value of experts during the year ended June 30, 1897, from Santiago de Cuba to the United States amounted to 357,967, of which \$477,117 represented from ore, \$152.061 leaf tobacco and \$5,510 sugar. From Manzanillo the exports emounted to \$25,481, of which \$8,738 represented sugar and \$6.894 cedar wood. From Guantaname and Santa Cruz the total exports amounted to \$75,000, of which \$65,000 represented sugar, \$8,497 redar wood and \$2,000 old machinery.

Under date of September 24, 1807, Consul Brice, of Matanzas, reported: "Owing to the destructive war in Cuba and almost complete paralysis of business interests, it is simply impossible to make an in-telligible report of present conditions. No statis-tics are obtainable from Spanish customs officials, to this port for the last two years. Merchants here obtain their goods and provisions through Havana importers. Sugar, the principal export, goes to the United States. No sugar was produced last year, except on plantations strongly guarded

Appended to Consul Brice's report is a statemen showing that the total value of the experts from Matanzas to the United States during the year ended June 50, 1897, amounted to \$2,108,002, practi-cally all of which was represented by sugar.

A general table is appended showing the declared value of exports from the several consular districts in Cuba to the United States during ended June 20, 1897, several of which, as in the cases of Havana and Cardenas, are incom-plete. Clenfuegos reported a total of \$4.674,000, of plete. Clenfuegos reported a total of \$4.514,000, of which \$4.156,000 was represented by sugar, \$385,000 by tobacco and \$80,000 by hides. Sagua la Grande reported a total of \$132,840, of which \$783,000 was represented by sugar and \$20,000 by hides. The reports from Cardenas and Havana covered

only half of the year. In the quarter ended De-cember 21, 1896, the former reported a total of \$4.662 and the latter \$1,610,000, and in the quarter ended March 31, 1897, the former reported a total of

## CONSUL DENT'S STATEMENT.

By far the most elaborate and exhaustive report in that part of the forthcoming volume which re-lates to West Indian commerce and industries is that of Consul Dent, of Kingston. It covers nearly seventy pages, and even a concise summary of its would occupy more space than could be afforded here. Perhaps the most interesting feat-ure of the report, and one which will be sure to attract the attention of American producers and manufacturers, as well as of exporters and import-ers, is that relating to the subject of reciprocity, to which much space is devoted. In introducing this subject Consul Dent says:

this subject Consul Dent says:

I do not suppose it necessary to adduce any argument in favor of the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty. It is a fact horne out by statistics and not controvertible that the most flourishing period of the trade of the United States with the countries and colonies of this hemisphere which had reciprocity treaties with her was during the short period when those treaties were in operation—that is, between the years 1891 and 1894. It is a fact also, now for the first time brought to my notice, that the period covered by these treaties was the most flourishing period in the trade of the British West Indian colonies, and I assume that, if it be the with regard to these colonies, it is true of the

WEST INDIES AS A MARKET. other countries and colonies with which similar THE SCIENCE OF EXPORT.

Further on he says that there is "a popular wish to take advantage of the reciprocity clauses of the Dingley tariff" and that "the natural tendency is to reimpose the duties remitted under the reci-procity treaty of 1802, and then to enter into negotiations for their remission a second time, together with any other remissions which may be demanded and to which they can accede; but this would be an

and to which they can accede; but this would be an evasion which our negotiators could hardly fail to take notice of." Mr. Dent continues:

My desire in this report is to emphasize and direct particular attention to an important feature of the former reciprocity arrangement. While that treaty apparently opened a wider market to the United States, the revised Jamaica tariff, formed in pursuance thereof, continued to give preferential treatment to Great Britain. With the reductions provided by treaty, the tariff still remained generally higher on the products of the United States than on those of Great Britain. To this day it is a cusious anomaly that the foodstuffs, provisions and necessaries of life imported from the United States are taxed at a higher rate than many of the luxuries from England. English cottons and wooliens pay duty at the rate on 12% per cent ad valorem, while American flour pays a rated duty of over 40 per cent on its cost price and a duty equivalent to almost 25 per cent of its selling price.

WHERE ENGLAND IS FAVORED.

WHERE ENGLAND IS FAVORED

The principal articles of import into Jamaica from Great Britain are cotton piece goods, haberfrom Great Britain are cotton piece goods, haber-dashery and millinery, boots and shoes, hardware and cutlery, cement, straw hats and hoselery, all of which are subject to a uniform duty of 12½ per cent ad valorem. The principal imports from the United States are flour, immer, sait pork, bread and hiscuits, salt beef, butter, butterine, boots and shoes, petroleum, salt fish, cheese, peas and beans, upon all of which, except boots and shoes, high specific duties are laid. In order to illustrate and emphasize this argument, Mr. Dent presents a comparative statement, showing how this preferential tariff operates. For example, the United States sold Jamalea flour to the amount of \$55,500 last year, the duty on which was \$194 a barrel, equivalent to 43 per cent ad valorem. The United Kingdom in the same year sold Jamalea couton piece goods to the amount of \$55,000, the duty on which was 12½ per cent ad valorem. The United States sold Jamalea sait pork to the amount of \$125,000, the duty on which was 1373 a barrel, equivalent to \$25 per cent ad valorem. The United Kingdom sold Jamalea haberdashery and millinery to the amount of \$125,000, and the duty was \$12½ per cent ad valorem. The united Kingdom sold Jamalea haberdashery and millinery to the amount of \$125,000, and the duty was \$12½ per cent ad valorem, and petroleum to the amount of \$36,000, the duty on which was \$13 ents a sailon, equivalent to 112½ per cent ad valorem. The United Kingdom sold to Jamalea straw hats to the value of \$50,000, line amount of \$21,000 and hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$21,000 and hardware and on \$30,000, the duty on which was \$13 cents a gallon, equivalent to 112½ per cent ad valorem. The United Kingdom sold to Jamalea straw hats to the value of \$50,000, line amount of \$21,000 and hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$21,000 and the duty on all of which was \$12½ per cent ad valorem. The United Kingdom sold to Jamalea straw hats to the value of \$50,000, line amount of \$21,000 and the duty on all of which was \$12½ per cent ad v

value of £34.000, the duty on all of which was reper cent ad valorem.

The reports from the other British West Indies, as well as from the Danish, Dutch and French West Indies, Hayti and San Domingo, all contain information much of which is of interest and importance, and the reports as a whole are a credit to the consular service of the United States, which usually receives less praise for intelligence, diligence and industry than it deserves.

### A NEW MILITARY SOCIETY. THAT OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO

FOUNDED IN CUBA-ALMOST ALL THE GENERALS PRESENT.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1.—Major A. C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant-General, furnishes the follow-ing summary of the proceedings of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba at its first meeting, held in the Governor's Palace of Santiago yesterday, July 31:

The first meeting of what is destined probably to become one of the great military fraternities of the United States was held yesterday (July 31) in the Governor's Palace, Santiago de Cuba, for the purpose of organizing a society to be known as the Society of the Army of Santiago, the pur-poses of which shall be, in general, to preserve the archives and records and perpetuate the memories of the invasion, campaign and battles culminating in the fall of Santiago de Cuba and

"The meeting was called to order by Major-General Lawton, who nominated Major-General Jo-seph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, as temporary chairman. General Wheeler was unani-mously chosen, and Major A. C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant-General, was elected secretary.

GENERAL WHEELER'S SPEECH "General Wheeler, on taking the chair, said

"General Wheeler, on taking the chair, said:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor of being cailed as temporary chairman of this gathering of my fellow-officers, who have met to consider the advisability of organizing a Society of the Army of Bantiago. The rapidly occurring event of the campaign of the last five or six weeks have been of a character that will ever bring together the hearts of those who have participated.

This Army, by its endurance and courage, has already won the admiration of the civilized world, and it is most natural and appropriate that men who have stood shoulder to shoulder in such a struggle, crowned as it has been with glorious victory, should desire to cherish and perpetuate its memory.

"General Wheeler adverted to the historic char-

satisfactory. In the process of the August 23, received at the Department of State August 23, 1307, Consul Hyatt, of Santiago de Cuba, writes:

This consular district, which includes the ports of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Manzanillo and Santa Cruz del Sur, presents for the last year a constantly decreasing trade, both in the matter of imports and exports. I have not encouraged of imports and exports. I have not encouraged ton's officers at the close of the American Revolution; the Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec Society and the various other societies that grew out "General Wheeler adverted to the historic charclety and the various other societies that grew out of the war from 1861 to 1865. General Wheeler con-

The campaign in which we have been engaged, though brief, has probably been more fruitful in results than those of any of the wars I have mentioned, and will certainly be classed as one of the most remarkable in military history. I repeat, in closing, that it has made this Army famous throughout the world.

# COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

"On motion of General Ludlow a committee of five was appointed to frame a constitution and bylaws and to report at the next meeting. The Chair named as the committee General Ludiow, General Kert, General Lawton, General Ames and Lieuten-

"A committee was appointed to wait on General Shafter and invite him to visit the meeting. Subsequently, on motion of General Kent, the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws was increased to six, and Lieutenant Woodbury Kane, of the Rough

and Lieutenant Woodbury Kane, of the Rough Riders, was named by the Chair as the additional member. "General Shafter, on entering the hall, was received by the entire company standing. General Shafter made a cordial speech, expressing his entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting. "The secretary requested all officers present to register their names before leaving, and nearly one hundred signed the roll. "At 4.50 p. m. the meeting adjourned to 3 p. m. August 7, in the Governor's Palace."

# JACKIES IN FINE QUARTERS.

TWO FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS ENTERTAINED IN ROYAL STYLE AT A FIFTH-AVE, HOTEL

H. F. Roesser, manager of the Hotel Netherland at Fifty-ninth-st. and Fifth-ave., while walking along Fifth-ave., near Seventieth-st., last Saturday night encountered two sailors from the Massachu who seemed to be just beginning to have good time. Mr. Roesser asked them if they did not want to drink with him. They replied in the affirm-ative, and Mr. Roesser called a cab, put them in and took them to the hotel. He opened champagne and set a real feast, which the sailors drank and devoured. They speedily got into a lordly state of intoxication, and were put to bed in the Governor's coom, the most expensive and luxurious apartmen in the hotel. When they awoke Sunday morning the spilors were in a state of bewilderment as they leoked about the decorated room. Mr. Roesser and some friends were waiting for this, and were stationed so that they could see and hear.
"Where are we, Bill?" asked one sailer of the

other, as he rolled over on his luxurious couch. "Blow me if I know. This looks like a dook's guarters," was the reply heard by the listeners. "Say, Bill, I guess we've got 'em," next said the

guarters, was the reply heard by the isteners.
"Say, Bill, I guess we've got 'em,' next said the
first sailor.
"Let's look for our money," replied Bill.

Both men searched their clothes and found their
money. Then Mr. Roesser came in and told the bewildered sailors that Admiral Sampson had hired
the hotel for his men, and that their shipmates had
been feasted and taken to the Battery, headed by a
brass band. The sailors seemed incredulous, but
after awhile accepted the explanation. They accepted an invitation to breakfast and also a cab ride
to the Battery. They insisted on paying for their
accommodations and entertainment, but Mr. Roesser would not hear of it.

Mr. Roesser chuckles as he thinks how the men
will be received by their shipmates when they tell
of their experience.

THOUGHT HIS RACE WAS PERSECUTED. Herman Rosenthal, a brewery employe, thirty-five years old, of No. 318 East Twenty-fifth-st., com-mitted suicide by hanging himself yesterday afternoon at his home, because, he said, his fellow-work-men had ridiculed him, and because the Hebrew race was being persecuted.

race was being persecuted.

Rosenthal worked in the Colonial Brewery Company, at No. 22 East Eighteenth-st., until six weeks ago. He then resigned because, so he said, the workmen joked and ridiculed him for being a Jew. He grew despondent and thought the Hebrew race was being persecuted. Yesterday morning he kissed his four-year-old child Rachel and said goodby to his wife before going to his room. His wife thought nothing of this until she found him hanging to the transom of his room some time later.

SYSTEMATIC EFFORTS OF OTHER NA-TIONS TO GAIN FOREIGN TRADE.

GERMANT AND FRANCE ESPECIALLY REACHING OUT WITH SKILL AND METHOD FOR THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 23.—The new age, just begin-ning, the age of commercial rivalries between the United States and the three or four greatest nations of Europe, calls for a different kind of ac-tivity and knowledge from that which has characterized the one gone out and its predecessors. In a remarkably able paper, out of the ordinary nature of consular reports, submitted to the State Department, Consul-General Frank H. Mason, a Frankfort, Germany, writes of "the quest for export markets," and shows the development of a exact, specialized science of export. The indi-vidual exporter and the association of exporters elaborately organized, equipped and maintained. The efforts of France and Germany in this direction are held up for the emulation of American manufacturers and exporters, and they are warned

The German export commission which went out in February, 1886, to study the Chinese, Corean ing a vast collection of the ordinary textile and other goods used by the people in those countries. like discretion characterized the reports made by the commission. In the same manner the French and Lyons spent nearly two years in investigation, and then presented its collections and reports to the Chambers of Commerce directly interested. lished, and only general conclusions are known. Some of these were given a few months ago in The Tribune, coming from the American consult

in France.

Consul-General Mason says that in all the specialized work of these commissions there is broad recognition of the fact that in foreign trade it is the buyer and not the seller who determines the kind of article wanted, and the manner of packing and labelling. He makes one important statement which Americans would do well to heed, namely, that the Germans are perhaps the ablest masters of this theory of export trade, and that the English have lost much for want of it. Circulars and catalogues will not compete effectively with the German. French or English merchant who is there on the spot with his goods, duty paid, and fluent salesmen to show and explain.

He cites the fact that there are specialized courses of study in the German commercial schools and, to some extent, in those of England and Beigium, with a view to imparting knowledge of the export trade, and he insists earnestly at some length upon the need of the period in this country of a class of trained young men, with good mainers, a praetical command of the French, German and Spanish languages, one or all, combined with intimate knowledge of a certain class of manufactured goods and the commercial methods, currencies, weights, etc., of foreign countries. As he says, it is not the machine, the gun, alone, but the man behind it, that wins the battles of to-day on sea or land in the hot conflict of war or the busy rivairies of peace. The merchant, he continues with great force, of the present and coming generations must be, like the diplomatic, the continues with great force, of the present and coming generations must be, like the diplomatic, the continues of the continues with great force, of the present and coming generations must be, like the diplomatic, the continues with great force, of the present and coming generations must be, like the diplomatic, the continues with great force, of the present and coming generational commerce, as they have those of the United States, they will master the science of international commerce, as they have

## AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA

NOTABLE SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE OF MANUFACTURERS.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXPORTS WHICH SHOULD GRATIFY THIS COUNTRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Washington, Aug. 23.—The success of the United States in the invasion of the markets of China is illustrated by some figures just prepared by the can exports to the Chinese Empire have of late ncreased much more rapidly than those of other countries, and that the heavy failing off in imports of certain lines of goods into China in the last year has not been as seriously felt by the United States as by other nations with which this country comes into competition.

An examination shows that during the fiscal year just ended there was a marked increase of imports in many articles, and that the reduction in cotton goods, which has caused the slight decrease in the total, is much less proportionately for the United States than for its chief rivals in supplying the cotton goods market of China. While the total of American exports to China during the year just ended fell off a little less than \$2,000,000 the fall in cotton goods alone was \$2,250,000, making this class of exports more than responsible for amination, however, of this reduction in cotton goods exports to China shows that it was simply incidental to an enormous reduction of cotton piece goods importations by that country.

The recent report on the trade of China, published by the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, says of the import trade in cotton piece "The year 1897, owing to the fall in exchange and the heavy stocks carried over from 1896, was one of the worst on record for the piece goods trade." That the reduction in imports in cotton goods was partly due to an increase of cotton manufactures in China, as well as heavy stocks carried over from the preceding year, is shown by further statement contained in the same report. which says that the importation of raw cotton increased more than 60 per cent in 1897, and that of Japanese cotton yarn more than doubled. That the imports of American goods suffered less than those of other countries is shown by a paragraph of the report in question, which says:

The trade in cotton piece goods shows, as was expected, a falling off from the figures of 18%. American goods, however, continue to increase in favor, these being almost the only exception to the general decline. The favor which the American goods find in the Chinese markets is due to their

Another evidence that American goods exported into China have suffered less by the general reduction than those of rival nations is shown by a comparison of American exports to China during the last six months with those of Great Britain during the same period. The June statement of trade and navigation of the United Kingdom, which covers exports for six months by articles, specifies the amounts of cotton and woollen goods and manuamounts of cotton and woolen goods and manufactures of metal exported to various countries. This shows that the exports of these articles to China and Hong Korg in the six months ending with June fell off nearly \$2,000,000, or over 17 per cent, as compared with the corresponding six months of the preceding year. This country's statement of exports to China and Hong Kong inmonths of the preceding year. This country's statement of exports to China and Hong Kong includes, besides manufactures of cotten and metal, provisions, breadstuffs, naval stores, manufactures of tobacco and manufactures of wood, the list containing double the number of articles named by Great Britiath in her reports. Yet the net decrease in the list of articles named amounts to less than \$80,000, against the net decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 in the much smaller list of the exports of Great Britian in the corresponding period of time. The American statement of the commerce of the year shows an increase in exports of flour, bleyeles, carriages and cars, fruits and nuts, telegraph instruments, telephones, scientific instruments, canned beef, bacon, hams, butter, cheese, seeds, tobacco, lumber and other articles to China during the year just ended, as compared with the preceding year. The stendy gain which the United States is making in its effort to obtain a share of the market which China affords is shown by the following comparison of American imports into China and Hong Kong from 1880 to 188 with those of Great Britain during the same period. The table, it will be observed, shows an increase of over 360 per cent in exports from the United Kingdom to the same market in the same time. The United States figures include domestic and foreign merchandise, while those of the United Kingdom to China and Hong Kong from 1880 to 1898.

Year ending June 30— United States. United Kingdom to China and Hong Kong from 1880 to 1998.

China and Hong Kong From 1880 I Years ending June 80— United States. 1880. \$2.973,772 1881. \$344.554 1582. \$122.859 1583. 7.885.981

CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO.

INSURGENTS ROB AMERICAN CAMPS-MORE SOLDIERS START FOR THE NORTH.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 22.-On the breaking up of General Wheeler's camp, on the Caney Road, on Friday, the tents and general equipment of the division headquarters were left in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. In the night the Cubans confiscated all the tents, stores, arms and personal effects of the soldiers There is no clew to the robbers. On Saturday General Lawton ordered that the ammunition and arms be brought into town, but it was too

General Kent's brigade, stationed three miles from Santiago, also lost its tents, and the soldiers marched into town barefooted, their shoes and everything portable having been stolen by the Cubans.

There are 4SS patients in the hospital a Siboney, and the authorities urge their immediate removal. Climatic debility is at bad as the The doctors say that delay in moving the patients will menace their lives. The death rate Two companies of the 8th Illinois were to

ordered to Palma Soriano, 3d Regiment of im-

munes to Santiago, and one battalion of the 3d Regiment to Baracoa for garrison duty. Two hundred and fifty of the 1st District of Columbia Regiment will leave on the Minnewaska at 5 o'clock to-morrow. One hundred of the 9th Massachusetts will also sail to-morrow on the Alleghany. On August 25 350 of the 9th Massachusetts will leave on the Clorida, and the 1st Illinois will sail on the Berlin the same day. Two companies of the 1st Illinois Regiment,

on the Nueces on the 25th. The Berlin arrived this morning. Crane's egiment and four batteries of light artillery are peing loaded on the Specialist. Thirty men and a battery, with one commissioned officer, are being placed on board the Unionist. One company of infantry and General Shafter's staff, on board the Mexico, will sail this week.

which are now at Siboney, will leave that place

SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 23.-The War Department to-night received the following:

Santiago, August 23.

Santiago, August 23.

Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington.

Santiary report for August 23, 1898:

Total number sick, 900: total fever cases, 631;
total new fever cases, 74; total fever cases returned to duty, 85.

Deaths: August 13—Major H. C. Bowen, Surgeon 2d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; typhold fever.

phold fever.

August 20-August Anderson, Company F. August 20-August Anderson, Company r., 20th Infantry, remittent malarial fever, with

heart failure.

August 21-Private Thomas Begley, Company

heart failure.

August 21—Private Thomas Begley, Company C. 21st Infantry, malarial remittent fever and dysentery; Sergeant Thomas Maher, Company H. 21st Infantry, typhoid fever.

August 22—William Waithus, civilian, chronic diarrhea; Private Robert H. Zlegler, Company I. 16th Infantry, typhoid fever; Private George Kent, Company A. 34th Michigan Infantry, typhoid fever; Andrew Little, Company G. 2d Massachusetts Infantry, septicomia and suppurative parotitis.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SHAFTER, Major-General

CONDITION OF EIGHTH REGIMENT.

SURGEON-GENERAL TERRY REPORTS HALF THE MEN ILL-WILL SEEK TO HAVE COMMAND SENT HOME

Chattanooga, Aug. 23 (Special).—Surgeon-General Terry, of New-York, is in camp investigating the condition of the New-York soldiers. To-day the 9th, 14th and 12th regiments were in fairly good shape, but that the 8th must be moved at nce, and sent home, if possible. The condition of that regiment is startling. Nearly half the men are ill, three hundred of them are in the hospitals, and, according to Surgeon-General Terry, two hunand, according to Surgeon-General Terry, two nun-dred more of the men are not able to go into hos-pitals because of the lack of accommodations. He has also telegraphed to Secretary Alger, Ad-jutant-General Corbit and others, begging that the regiment be sent home. Colonel Chauncey is ab-sent on a ten days' sick leave himself. A hospital train bearing eighty sick soldiers of the 12th New-York left Chickamauga to-night.

Albny, Aug. 23 .- Adjutant-General Tillinghast Terry, of this State, who is making a tour of the Southern Army camps, which states that the

Southern Army camps, which states that the health of the 8th New-York Regiment at Chick-amauga is frightful, and that the men, as a whole, are pretty much run down.

In the 14th Regiment, at the same camp, there are only eighty cases of fever, and this is due to the fact that the troops are allowed to drink no water that is not belied.

These are the only two regiments that the Adjutant-General would give out any information about. It is probable that Governor Black will request the authorities at Washington to muster the 8th Regiment out of service as soon as possible.

TWO REGULARS KILLED.

THEIR HEADS STRUCK BY A BRIDGE AT TRENTON.

Battery K, 7th United States Artillery, passed through Jersey City last night, having arrived by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They embarked at once on the tug General Meigs, and went to Willets Two of the men were killed near Trentor by their heads coming in contact with a bridge men could not be learned, as the railroad officials did not tell of the accident until the battery had

SOLDIERS ARRIVE IN JERSEY CITY.

SOME HOMEWARD BOUND AND SOME GOING TO MONTAUK-A SQUAD OF SPANISH PRISONEDS

Fifty convalencent soldiers of the 8th and 14th New-York Volunteers who have been sick with typhoid or malarial fever arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City on their way home yesterday. Some of them were still weak and one was carried on a stretcher. Some of them ere met by friends who assisted them to the ferry. boat. They lost little time in making their way to New-York. They all seemed greatly rejoiced to get home again. Battery H. 7th United States Artillery, Captain J. C. Borsch commanding, passed through Jersey City

yesterday, on its way from Tampa to Montauk,

C. Borsch commanding, passed through Jersey City yesterday, on its way from Tampa to Montauk. The command numbered 171 men. They were wern out, having been on the road since Saturday. Captain Borsch said it took the train twenty-four hours to cover one section of the road only one hundred miles long. The men discarded their hardtack, all that was left of their rations, and bought pies and rolls for breakfast. They were sent in the afternoon to Newport by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

One hundred and six recruits for the 6th Onio Volunteers, from Bort Thomas, Kentucky, passed through Jersey City yesterday on their way to join their regiment at Montauk. Their train was run into the passenger station instead of the Bay-st, freight station, and they ate breakfast in the presence of a throng which had gathered to watch them. They were then sent to Long Island City. Lieutenant Charles was in command.

A squad of Spanish prisoners, made up of seven officers and nine privates, who were captured at Guantanamo and held at Atlanta, Ga., passed through Jersey City yesterday on their way to Fortsmouth, N. H. They were in charge of Lieutenant Buffington and a detachment of the 18th United States Infantry. The prisoners did not seem to need guarding, however, and appeared to enjoy their captivity. They were well cared for any had traveled in a Pullman car. One of the Spaniards carried a watermelon that had oven given to him at Atlanta, and which he told Lieutenant Buffington he intended to divide with his friends at Pertsmouth. They were marched to the Adams Express Company's pier, where they were put on a tug and sent to Mott Haven, where they will be sent to Boston over the New-Haven religion.

ROUGH RIDERS SEEK CITY HOSPITALS. Three more Rough Riders were taken to Roose-

velt Hospital ill last night. They were Lieutenan yelf Hospital in last night. They were Lieutenant Joshua D. Carter, of Prescott, Ariz., and Adelbert Webb, of Solomonville, Ariz., both suffering from malaria; and Wallace J. Stark, of Stanford, Ariz., suffering from typhoid. The men were brought from Camp Wikoff on the Long Island Railroad and from Long Island City were taken to the hospital in carriages. All are members of Troop A. There are already four Rough Riders in the hor

There are already four Rough Riders in the hospital, and they are all doing well. They are Cade C. Johnson, of Flagstaff, Ariz., of Troop A; Sherman Bell, Colorado Springs, Col., of Troop K; John Dana Hubbell, of Boston, Mass., of Troop A, and John Ahrendt, of this city, of Troop F.

Trooper Edward Adams, of Troop F of the Rough Riders, went to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning suffering from malarial fever and asked for medical attention. He had been at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. Last night his condition showed some improvement.

RELIGION IN THE ISLANDS

NO SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN THE CON-TINUANCE OF THE ROMAN CATH-OLIC CHURCH.

PORTO RICAN APPOINTMENTS EXPECTED TO COME ON RECOMMENDATION FROM THIS COUNTRY.

Washington, Aug. 23.-Among those occupying high official places in the Roman Catholic Church, it is said that the amalgamation of the Catholic communities of Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish colonies presents no serious dif-The first requisite, it is pointed out, is to terminate the concordat by which Spain and the Vatican jointly conduct the Church administration of these colonies. The concordat is a formal agreement, somewhat like a treaty, by which the Spanish Government and the Vaticaa carry on relations of mutual advantage. Under the concordat the Spanish Government names the bishops to be appointed in the Spanish colonies, and these names, being sent to Rome, are formally approved by the Pontiff. With the termination of Spanish sovereignty

with the termination of Spanish settles, this provision for Spanish nomination of bishops becomes inoperative, and some system must take its place. For the present, it is said, the change will occasion no violent upheaval among the bishops and clergy of these colonies. They will be left in their places, and the change of system will be been gradually, as those now in em will be begun gradually, as those now in service drop off and are succeeded. The new system will probably be that under which bishops are chosen in the United States, there bishops are chosen in the United States, there being no State participation, but merely a choice by the established Roman Catholic authorities, when a change occurs, this choice being referred to Rome for formal appointment. It is understood that the hierarchy of Porto Rico will at once become attached to the American Church, but there is some question as to the status of the Church in Cuba, owing to the doubt as to the exact form of the civil administration of the island. While not annexed to

doubt as to the exact form of the civit adminis-tration of the island. While not annexed to the United States, the Church in Cuba may not be attached to the American hierarchy, although its administration is likely to be supervised from

PLANS FOR FEEDING THE POOR. WAR DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE THE FOOD DIS-TRIBUTED BY OFFICERS.

Washington, Aug. 23.-The War Department is considering plans for feeding the people in Cuba who may be fourd in a starving condition when the Spaniards evacuate. Little information is yet at hand regarding the condition of the people, at hand regarding the condition of the people, but from what was known before hostilities began, and the fact that little opportunity has been afforded them since to secure food, it is believed that thou-sands must be destitute. The poor people, known at the beginning of the year as reconcentrados, may have perished, but the pacificos and others who were not a part of the Spanish Army are be-lieved by officers here to be in a precarlous condi-

The details of the plan for furnishing food ha The details of the plan for furnishing food have not been matured, but the distribution will be under the direction of Army officers. It will not be intrusted to local municipalities. The War Department officials intend that the food Issued shall go to those who are in real need, and shall not be swallowed up by a few greedy ones. The Quartermaster and Commissary departments of the Army are ready to furnish and transport supplies as soon as orders are issued. Several transports will be held in readiness, and the stores will be ready to be placed on board as soon as it is determined that they shall be sent.

FAREWELL FROM THE FOE.

REMARKABLE ADDRESS TO THE VIC-TORIOUS ARMY IN CUBA. Washington, Aug. 23 .- A document unique in

the annals of warfare was cabled last night to the War Department by General Shafter. It is in the form of a congratulatory farewell address issued to the soldiers of the American Army by Pedro Lopez de Castillo, a private Spanish soldier, on behalf of eleven thousand Spanish soldiers. No similar document perhaps was ever before issued to a victorious army by a vanquished enemy.

The President was much impressed by the address, and after reading it carefully authorized its publication. Following is the text of the address as cabled by General Shafter:

Santiago, Aug. 22, 1898 (11:17 p. m.).

H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General United States
Army, Washington:
The following letter has just been received
from the soldiers now embarking for Spain:

"To Major-General Shafter, commanding the

American Army in Cuba:

"Sir: The Spanish soldiers who capitulated in this place on July 16 ast, recognizing your high and just position, pray that through you all the courageous and noble soldiers under your command may receive our good wishes and farewell, which we send them on embarking for our beloved Spain. For this favor, which we have no doubt you will grant, you will gain the have no doubt you will grant, you will gain the everlasting gratitude and consideration of eleven thousand Spanish soldiers, who are your most

thousand Spanish soldiers, who are your most humble servants.

"PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO,

"Private of Infantry."

Also the following letter addressed to the soldiers of the American Army:

"Soldiers of the American Army: We would not be fulfilling our duty as well-born men, in whose breasts there live gratitude and courtesy, should we embark for our beloved Spain without sending to you our most cordial and sincere good wishes and farewell. We fought you with ardor, with all our strength, endeavoring to gain the victory, but without the slightest rancor or hate toward the American Nation. We have been vanquished by you (so our Generals and chiefs judged in signing the capitulation), but our surrender and the bloody battles preceding it have left in our souls no place for resentment against the men who fought us nobly and vallantly.

"You fought and acted in compliance with the

"You fought and acted in compliance with the same call of duty as we, for we all represent the power of our respective States. You fought us as men, face to face, and with great courage, as before stated, a quality which we had not met with during the three years we have carried as before stated, a quality which we had not met with during the three years we have carried on this war against a people without religion, without morals, without conscience and of doubtful origin, who could not confront the enemy, but, hidden, shot their noble victims from ambush and then immediately fied. This was the kind of warfare we had to sustain in this unfortunate land. You have complied exactly with all the laws and usages of war as recognized by the armies of the most civilized nations of the world; have given honorable burial to the dead of the vanquished, have cured their wounded with great humanity; have respected and cared for your prisoners and their comfort, and, lastly, to us, whose condition was terrible, you have given freely of food, of your stock of medicines, and you have honored us with distinction and courtesy, for after the fighting the two armies mingled with the utmost harmony.

"With the high sentiment of appreciation from us all, there remains but to express our farewell, and with the greatest sincerity we wish you all happiness and health in this land, which will no longer belong to our dear Spain, but will be yours, who have conquered it by force and watered it with your blood, as your conscience called for, under the demand of civilization and humanity. But the descendants of the Congo and of Guinea, mingled with the blood of unscrupulous Spaniards and of traitors and adventurers, these people are not able to exercise or enjoy their liberty, for they will find it a burden to comply with the laws which govern civilized communities.

"PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, "Soldier of Infantry."

"Santiago de Cuba, Auzust 21, 1898."

"HAFTER, Major-General.

#### TROOPS LEAVE FERNANDINA. Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 23 (Special).-The exodus

of the troops began to-day, when the 1st Florida Regiment moved slowly away for Camp Wheeler, where they will probably arrive on Thursday night Their equipment went forward last night. To night Captain Thompson, chief subsistence officer, and his cierical force started for Huntsville. The railroad has promised transpertation to the 2d New-York Regiment to-morrow, but the movement is not expected until Thursday, when they will pro-

New-York Regiment to-morrow, but the movement is not expected until Thursday, when they will proceed to Troy.

The 1st Ohio Regiment, which has been transferred to General Lee's corps, is arranging to move to Jacksonville. The hospital train made its third appearance at this camp to-day, and will start shortly after midnight with sixty-two fever patients from the Third Division Hospital and twenty from the 224 Michigan Regiment, which maintains a well-equipped hospital of its own. This leaves the hospitals here in a better shape than they have been in since the formation of the camp.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.-Quartermaster-Sergeant James C. Young, of the 20th Kansas Regiment, recently tried by court-martial for selling quarterManamaters
A Question

Of Location THE Grand Central Station is the

hopper through which travelers are poured into New York, The Madison Avenue cars waft you from the Grand Central Station to Wanamaker's in nine minutes. No other large store so near.

On the Fifth Floor:lapanese Museum.

Collection, just completed, of Photographs and Photogravures of Paris Salon Statuary and Pictures; also of many other important French works of art.

Lamps In all beautiful homes lamps are used. Gas and electricity for the light of utility; oil for the light aesthetic. Some stock questions of our own and certain manufacturers compel a bargain-making operation. Quantities are worthy and prices are worthier. Note them especially.

At \$5—Reception lamps, new, low shape, beautifully decorated, complete with globe. Also Banquet lamps, with only columns or enameled centres. They were priced at \$8.50 to \$18.

At \$2.75—Dresden banquet lamps, with raised flowers and figures. Values are from \$5 and \$10.

At \$2.75—Banquet and reception lamps, complete with globes; all beautifully decorated; would be regularly \$4 to \$7.

At 50c. to \$1—Pretty princess lamps; raised flower and figures on Dresden china; many shapes and sizes. Values in the lot from \$1 to \$2.50.

sizes. Values in the lot from \$1 to \$2.50.

At \$1—Globes for banquet lamps, 9 in, and 10 in; handsomely decorated; the \$2 and \$3 kinds.

At 25c.—Globes for princess lamps; usually 35c, and At 25c.—Little boudoir lamps with globes; pretty enough to bring 50c.—the regular price.

Main floor, Broadway and Tenth street China August wanes but the August Trade Sale of Furniture waxes Closets in interest as the month declines. The stock of China Closets has been completed and depleted several times during the last twenty days.

It is full again to-day and the prices are on the August scale-one-quarter and onethird off-they range from \$10 to \$175. Many cannot be duplicated. One hundred styles in popular woods. The list discloses a few favorites:

At \$10—Of oak; 5 ft. 2 in. high; 40 in. wide; 18 in. deep; round ends; 3 shelves; carved top.
At \$12.50—Of oak; 5 ft. 8 in. high; 40 in. wide; 15 in. deep; round bent ends; 3 large shelves; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror in top 5x18 in.; nicely carved and polished.
At \$20—Of solid Mahogany; 4 ft. 4 in. high; 27 in. wide; 15 in. deep; mirror back; glass shelves; carved front and top.
At \$23—Of Flemish oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high; 48 in. wide; 16 in. deep; bent glass ends; rope column

wide; 16 in. deep; bent glass ends; rope column front; 4 large grooved shelves.

At \$28—Of oak; 5 ft. high; 40 in. wide; 16 in. deep; bent glass ends; mirror back; 3 glass shelves.

At \$30—Of oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high; 36 in. wide; 18 in. deep; bent glass ends; mirror back; glass shelves; carried to sed foots clay for back; glass shelves; carried to sed foots clay for the sed foots. shelves; carved top and front; claw feet.

At \$38—Of oak; 4 ft. 8 in. high; 36 in. wide; 15 in. deep; bent glass ends and bent glass door front; mirror back; plate glass shelves; carved

At \$40-Of solid mahogany; 5 ft. 8 in. high; 8 ft. 8 in. wide; 15 in. deep; bent glass ends; 4 shelves. Fourth floor.

Bicycle News THE greatest combination of the best bicycles continues to command the market. We have on sale

At \$16—Coronet bicycles for men 24 and 26 in, frama. At \$20—Rodman bicycles for men 24 and 26 in, frame. At \$25—Continent bicycles for men 24 and 26 in. --- Continental bicycle for men, all sizes. At \$41.50-Continental bicycles for women, all size

The Continental Bicycles are very highgrade and the best at the prices. At \$78-Humber Roadsters.

At \$75-Humber Tourists. At 879-Lady Humbers. The Humber Bicycles are unmatched for strength and beauty of finish.

#### JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NEARLY READY TO MUSTER OUT. ORDERS EXPECTED TO-DAY-GENERAL BOYNTON

WILL COMMAND AT CHICKAMAUGA. Washington, Aug. 23.-It is expected that the or der for mustering out 100,000 men of the volunteer forces will be issued to-morrow. The list of troops to be mustered out is nearly complete, but some changes will no doubt be made before the order is finally signed. This will reduce materially the

number of troops in the different camps. The Third Corps, which has been commanded by General Wade, has been ordered from Chicksmauga to Huntsville, Ala. One regiment will be

mauga to Huntsville, Ala. One regiment will be retained at Chickamauga under General Boynton. In this connection the following order has been is sued by Adjutant-General Corbin:

Brigadier-General Henry V. Boynton, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. In all matters pertaining exclusively to the case and protection of the park and its watersieds from camp refuse or otherwise, and in the restoration of the park as the troops may be from time to time withdrawn from any portion of it, he will represent the Secretary of War, and be obeyed accordingly in enforcing the regulations of the Secretary of War for the government of the park. The commanding general of the United States forces, Camp George, H. Thomas, will, upon the written request of Brigadier-General Boynton, and to the extent which may seem reasonable, furnish such details of teamsiers and teams as may be necessary to the execution of the duties indicated in this order.

GARBAGE NOT DUMPED AT SEA.

COMMISSIONER M'CARTNEY SAYS HIS DEPART MENT IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NUI-SANCE COMPLAINED OF.

James McCartney, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in a letter to the Board of Aldermen yes-terday, stated that his Department did not send any garbage to be dumped at sea. His letter also con tained the following:

tained the following:

There is an agreement of several years' standing with the Barney Dumping Boat Company, under which ashes, street refuse and rubbish collected by this Department in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx are carried to see and there dumped, in conformity with the regulations of the United States Harbor Supervisor and under the provisions of the United States statutes. Undoubtedly some of the street refuse is floatable, and, if washed ashore, may become a subject of complaint, but an investigation will convince your Board that he nuisance complained of by the people along the coast lise of the city may be traced to respect acuses other than the work of this Department among them to the acts of private contractors, the cicaning up of ventels just before their entering New-York Harbor and on their leaving the harbor, etc.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR OFFICERS. Washington, Aug. 23.-Leaves of absence for one month have been granted to the following-named convalescent officers who have arrived at Boston

convalencent officers who have arrived at before more than the transport Olivette:

Capitain EVANS, 12th Infantry; Lieutenant FREE-LAND, 3d Infantry; Lieutenant RENT, 1st Infantry; Lieutenant BAKER, 12th Infantry; Lieutenant BERD, 18th Infantry; Lieutenant BROWN, 4th Infantry; Lieutenant BROWN, 4th Infantry; Lieutenant RENNINGTON, 10th Cavalry; Lieutenant ERNINGTON, 10th Infantry; Lieutenant JAMES H. FRYEM, JAMIN, 1st Infantry; Lieutenant JAMES H. FRYEM, Thi Infantry; Lieutenant MCHARDSON, 20th Infantry; Capitain WELSH, 3dth Michigan; Capitain HOLDEN, 3dth Michigan; Lieutenant Tiffantry, 1st Chyalry; Lieutenant SHEA, 8th Massachusetts. CONVICTED OF SELLING SUPPLIES. master's supplies, has been found guilty of em-hezziement and sentenced to one year's confine-ment at hard labor in the United States Peniten-tiary at Leavenworth, Kan. General Miller has issued an order approving the sentence.